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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/821,525	04/09/2004	Hye-Rym Choi	678-1251	1294

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EXAMINER	
TRINH, TAN H	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2618	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/821,525	CHOI, HYE-RYM	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TAN TRINH	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 April 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *15-18* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *09 April 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boucher (U.S. Patent No. 6,931,263) in view of Goldberg (U.S. Patent No. 6,266,639).

Regarding claims 1 and 6, Boucher teaches a mobile communication terminal (100) capable of speech recognition (see fig. 1, col. 1, lines 49-64) comprising: a speech processing unit (126) for modulating a speech signal and converting the speech signal into speech data (see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 8-45, col. 5, lines 37-56); a speech recognizing unit (210) for recognizing speech based on the speech data and outputting corresponding speech information (see fig. 8A-B, col. 2, lines 67-col. 3, lines 45, and col. 10, lines 33-45); a control unit (126) for recognizing speech through the speech recognizing unit upon input of the speech signal in accordance with a demand for character input by speech recognition in a character input mode (see col. 9, lines 35-col. 10, lines 12 and lines 20-45), detecting character information corresponding to the recognized speech information stored in the speech information managing database (see fig.1 and 2, col. 7, lines 12-17, col. 6, lines 1-65 and col. 7, lines 1-4, and col. 10, lines 22-45). *In this case, the mobile phone 100 is stored the character information with the text strings and voice commands in mobile device 100 database (col. 7, lines 12-17) of the data memory 250 with the tables 282 and character information with the text strings 286 in fig. 2 and fig. 6A-6C.* And

recognizing whether the detected corresponding character information has been input (see col. 8, lines 7-24, and col. 10, lines 22-45); and a display unit (102) for displaying the input character information (see figs. 4-6, 8A-B, and col. 8, lines 44-60, col. 10, lines 12-45), under the control of the control unit (126) (see fig. 1, display 102, and control unit (126), col. 4, lines 1-24). But Boucher does not specifically mention a speech information-managing database including a table for storing character information corresponding to the speech information.

However, Goldberg also teaches a speech information managing database including a table for storing character information corresponding to the speech information (see fig. 1, a speech information managing database 30, and fig. 2A and 2B, tables listed all the speech information: names, telephone numbers, Fax, and E-mail address with items call shorthand and longhand. (col. 3, lines 1-30 and col. 4, lines 13-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above teaching of Boucher with Goldberg, in order to allow information to be entered more quickly (as suggested by Goldberg at col. 4, lines 59-65).

Regarding claim 10, Boucher teaches a method for inputting characters in a mobile communication terminal (100) capable of speech recognition (see fig. 1, col. 1, lines 49-64), the method comprising the steps of: determining whether a demand for character input by speech recognition is inputted by a user in a character input mode (see col. 9, lines 35-col. 10, lines 12 and lines 28-45); when there is a demand for character input by speech recognition (see col. 10, lines 22-33), determining whether a speech signal is inputted (see col. 9, lines 55-col. 10, lines 12); when a speech signal is inputted (see col. 10, lines 35-39), recognizing the inputted speech

and outputting corresponding speech information (see col. 10, lines 33-45); detecting character information corresponding to the recognized speech information in a table that stores character information corresponding to speech information (see fig. 2, col. 6, lines 1-67, col. 7, lines 1-4, and col. 10, lines 20-45); *In this case, the mobile phone 100 is stored the character information with the text strings and voice commands in mobile device 100 database (col. 7, lines 12-17) of the data memory 250 with the tables 282 and character information with the text strings 286 in fig. 2 and fig. 6A-6C.* And when corresponding character information is detected (see col. 8, lines 7-24 and col. 10, lines 22-45), recognizing that the character information has been inputted and displaying the inputted character information on a display unit(see figs. 4-6 and 8A-B, and col. 8, lines 44-60, col. 10, lines 12-45). But Boucher does not specifically mention the recognized speech information in a table that stores character information corresponding to speech information.

However, Goldberg also teaches the recognized speech information in a table that stores character information corresponding to speech information (see fig. 1, a speech information stored in database 30, and fig. 2A and 2B, tables listed and stored all the speech information: names, telephone numbers, Fax, and E-mail address with items call shorthand and longhand. (col. 3, lines 1-30 and col. 4, lines 13-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above teaching of Boucher with Goldberg, in order to allow information to be entered more quickly (as suggested by Goldberg at col. 4, lines 59-65).

Regarding claims 2, 7 and 11, Boucher teaches a mobile communication terminal (100) capable of speech recognition with name, address, telephone numbers (see column 9 lines 39-44; column 10 lines 20-27). But Boucher does not mention the character information relates to website addresses.

However, Goldberg teaches the character information relates to website addresses (see fig. 2B, col. 3, lines 6-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above teaching of Boucher with Goldberg, in order to allow information to be entered more quickly (as suggested by Goldberg at col. 4, lines 59-65).

Regarding claims 3, 8 and 12, Boucher teaches a mobile communication terminal (100) capable of speech recognition with name, address, telephone numbers (see column 9 lines 39-44; column 10 lines 20-27). But Boucher does not mention the character information relates to bank account numbers.

However, Goldberg discloses the character information relates to bank account (see bank account on col. 3, lines 6-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above teaching of Boucher with Goldberg, in order to allow information to be entered more quickly (as suggested by Goldberg at col. 4, lines 59-65).

Regarding claim 4, Boucher teaches the mobile communication terminal according to claim 1. Boucher further teaches wherein the character information relates to telephone numbers (see col. 10, lines 20-45).

Regarding claim 5, Boucher teaches the mobile communication terminal according to claim 1. Boucher further teaches a speech recognition key for a user to input the demand for character input (see fig. 1, user input element 128, col. 9, lines 48-54).

Regarding claim 6, Boucher teaches a method for inputting characters in a mobile communication terminal (100) capable of speech recognition (see fig. 1, col. 1, lines 49-64), the method comprising the steps of: determining whether a speech signal is inputted when in a character input mode (see col. 9, lines 35-col. 10, lines 12); when a speech signal is inputted (see col. 10, lines 28-33), recognizing the inputted speech and outputting corresponding speech information (see col. 10, lines 22-45); detecting character information corresponding to the recognized speech information in a table that stores character information corresponding to speech information (see Fig. 2, col. 6, lines 1-67, col. 7, lines 1-4, and col. 10, lines 33-45), and when corresponding character information is detected (see col. 8, lines 7-24 and col. 10, lines 22-45), recognizing that the character information has been inputted and displaying the inputted character information on a display unit (see figs. 4-6 and 8A-B, and col. 8, lines 44-60, col. 10, lines 12-45).

Regarding claim 9, Boucher teaches the mobile communication terminal according to claim 6. Boucher further teaches wherein the character information relates to telephone numbers (see col. 10, lines 20-45).

Regarding claim 13, Boucher teaches the mobile communication terminal according to claim 10. Boucher further teaches wherein the character information relates to telephone numbers (see col. 10, lines 22-45).

Regarding claim 14, Boucher teaches the method according to claim 10. Boucher further teaches wherein the user can input the demand for character input by pressing a speech recognition key (see fig. 1, user input element 128, col. 9, lines 48-54).

Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claims 15-18 are allowed.

Reasons for allowance

4. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Claims 15-18 are allowed with the same reasons set forth in the previous Office action (paper mailed on 01-12-2007).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300, (for Technology Center 2600 only)

*Hand-delivered responses should be brought to the Customer Service Window (now located at the **Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314).***

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tan Trinh whose telephone number is (571) 272-7888. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiners supervisor, Anderson, Matthew D., can be reached at (571) 272-4177.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **(571) 273-8300**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office** whose telephone number is **(703) 306-0377**.

8. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tan H. Trinh
Division 2618
June 26, 2007

PATENT EXAMINER
TRINH,TAN